

...to be a receipt or certificate for labor performed or money paid, unless the labor shall have been performed, or the money paid, or the receipt or certificate, every supervisor or overseer, shall be liable for every such offense, not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment in the court of common pleas, or by action before any justice of the peace within the township where such supervisor may reside, and it is hereby made the duty of the trustees of the township to prosecute all offenders against the provisions of this section; provided, that if any supervisor shall endeavor himself, or any other person, to prevent the enforcement of this section, he shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had committed the offense himself.

Sec. 41. That it shall be the duty of the several courts of common pleas, to give this act in charge to the grand jury, at each successive term of such court.

Sec. 42. That the act entitled, "An act prescribing the duties of supervisors, and relating to roads and highways," passed March twelfth one thousand eight hundred and forty, March fifth one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, January eighth one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, March twelfth one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, March fourth one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and an act to regulate the levying of a tax for road purposes in the counties of Belmont and Jefferson, passed February fifth one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and they are hereby repealed; provided, that the liability or obligations incurred under any of the provisions of said acts, shall not be in any wise affected or impaired by the repeal thereof.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
WILLIAM MEDILL,
President of the Senate.
February 15, 1853.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Of the President of the United States.

My COUNTRYMEN.—It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself. The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility. But with nothing like shrinking apprehension, I repair to the post assigned, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will—sensible only of a fearless, faithful and diligent exercise of my powers. I ought to be and am truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the Nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight.

You have summoned me in my weakness, you must sustain me with your strength, when looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements. You will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed in the Administration, both of your home and foreign affairs. Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territorial population and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago the Father of his country made the recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Confederation of the United States one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the Revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith springing from a clear view of the sources of power in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconceivable in population and apparatus resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them.

Stronger than armaments, it came from the furnace of the Revolution tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations; but with a firm and fearless step advanced before the government land marks which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and international agitation which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They have proved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning light of the Revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of. It was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their faces hitherward. Not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance. In this our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken aright, and will continue to speak not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy and encouragement to those who earnestly listen to tones which propound for the largest rational liberty. But after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history—its trial and its triumph. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in one example. But no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantage may be gained, which is not based on the eternal principles of right and justice.

Our fathers decided for themselves, but upon the hour to declare and the power to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us.—The energy with which that great conflict opened, and under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the consummation of a mission which I believe to be the most glorious in the history of the world.

to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the councils of the early Fathers. One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects.

The apprehension of dangers from extended territory; multiplied States; accumulated wealth and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly three fold their original number. Your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and Federal Government, in their respective constitutional guaranty of the strength and integrity of both. With an experience that suggests and cheers, the policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid foreboding of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised, that our attitude as a Nation and our position on the globe render the acquisition of certain possessions now without our jurisdiction eminently necessary for our protection; if not in the future essential to the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interests and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression. We have every thing to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations.

I intend that my Administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act, within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control, will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world.

An Administration would be unworthy of confidence at home or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor.

It is not your privilege as a Nation to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Obligations through the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as the duration of the sun; and hence some comprehensive policy should embrace, no less, the distant future than the arguent present. The great objects of our pursuit as a people, are first to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with tranquility and the interests of the rest of mankind.

With the neighboring nations upon our continent we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to that, so much as to see them consolidate their strength and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national policy we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been happily almost entirely exempt. While they are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their separate jurisdictions, they cannot affect us except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement.—But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people. With these views firmly and earnestly carried out, we have a right to expect and shall under all circumstances require prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded. But those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained, so long as we can discern every star in its place upon that ensign.

Without wealth to purchase for him preferment or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes with a proud consciousness that he is one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot in legitimate pursuits wander so far from home that the agents whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy will not see that no rule laden with power or rancorous persecution is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and upon every soil where an enterpriser may respectfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable pledge for the security of American rights, and in this connection it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm the principles, which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign powers beyond its present jurisdiction as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrate the importance, I might say the absolute necessity, of the military, civil and practical skill furnished in such an eminent degree by the institution which has made your army what it is. Under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for their unobscured bearing and high moral tone, the army as organized, must be a nucleus around which must rally in every time of need the strength of your military the sure work of your defense. The National Militia may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization and the skill and devotion of the Navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a hostage for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these like many other subjects will be appropriately brought at a future time to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with profound respect and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs you will expect a devoted integrity in the public service and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so far as never greatly to be questioned. If this reasonable ex-

pectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of those objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative or important desire for preferment any claim the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed.

Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a Republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any heart will expect this Administration to be so regardless of its responsibility and the obvious elements of success as to retain persons known to be under the influence of hostility and partisan prejudice in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to supply, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult in selections for official stations, I shall fulfill this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher obligations than personal acknowledgments gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity and capacity whenever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in the Administration, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of frauds, neglect and speculation will be vain; with them they would be unnecessary. But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness.

The dangers of a connection of all power of the government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents in every department to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

The great scheme of our Constitutional Liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities, and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a great discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States and your common rights and obligations under the general government.

And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord, in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility. If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of power clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly be possible that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the State, therefore, with their rights to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject, which has certainly agitated the nation to a most fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than the most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence our fathers could not have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far off future.

The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position on this subject was clear and unequivocal upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurring to it at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it what are they, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in the arts and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind.

From that radiant constellation which both illumines our way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and if there be utter darkness, the lustre of the whole will be dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? With me it is an earnest belief that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the rarest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed and which we are so deeply bound to transmit undiminished to our children.

The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and as time has proved, with comprehensive wisdom, which will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feeling of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation. Whether the office is one of federal ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, whatever tends to dissolve the bonds of love and affection, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance.

I believe that negro servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the State where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provision. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and should be carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of the Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety, in a different state of society, but cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunals to which their exposition belongs.

Such have been and are my convictions and upon these I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest and that no sectional, ambitious or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions or obscure the limit of every prospect.—But let not the foundations of our hopes rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected.

It must be felt that there is no security but in the nation's humbly acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling Providence. We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us a constitutional privilege, are necessary to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition and not as an encouragement to any section of the Union to

make experiments when experiments are fraught with such baneful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could re-erect its broken fragments.

Standing as I do, almost in view of the green slopes of Mount Vernon, and with all the cherished memorials of the past gathering so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers, may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1853.

First Act under the Crow Bar Bill.

On Friday last the House of Representatives passed the Crow Bar Bill. On Saturday, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, Mr. Barnum, the Locomotive member of the House from Cayuga, was standing in front of the Clerk's desk, conversing with another member, the Deputy Clerk was reading a bill to the House, the House was quiet and peaceable. At this moment Mr. H. Medary, the Clerk of the House, standing in his desk, took the crutch of old Mr. George and deliberately aimed a blow directly upon the head of Mr. Barnum. The stroke came with power and Barnum bowed down, essential. He was assisted by his friends to the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the huge wound on his head was attended to, and soon after Mr. Barnum, in company with another member, took the cars and started for his home. After about an hour's silent reflection and the regular pursuit of business, Mr. Lythe moved that the Sergeant at Arms take possession of Mr. Medary, that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the transaction, and to report to the House what they shall do in the premises. This matter will attract some attention and we shall try to keep the public duly posted.—O. S. Journal.

THE GREAT OF HOMER A LIVING LANGUAGE.—An effort, says the Westminster Review, has been made by Mr. Blockie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, to reform the pronunciation of Greek in the university. He is teaching his students to pronounce Greek as they do in Greece, insisting that it is not a dead, but a living language—as any one may see by looking at a Greek newspaper. Professor Blockie gives an extract from a newspaper printed last year at Athens, giving an account of Kossuth's visit to America, from which it is evident that the language of Homer lives in a state of purity, to which, considering the extraordinary duration of its literary existence—two thousand five hundred years at least—there is no parallel perhaps on the face of the globe. After noticing a few trifling modifications, which distinguish modern from ancient Greek, he states a fact that in three columns of a Greek newspaper, of the year 1852, there does not occur a single word that is not pure native Greek; so very slightly has it been corrupted from foreign sources.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A Boy's Letter.—Rich.

"Now Bob, I'll tell you what I want. I want you to come down here for the holidays. Don't be afraid. Ask your sister to ask your mother to ask your father to let you come.—It's only ninety miles. The two 'prentices George and Will, are here to be made farmers of and brother Nick is at home from school to help in agriculture. We're farming very much, it's capital fun. We four have got a gun and so you can shoot; it's a famous good gun and sure to go off if you don't pull cock it. Tiger is to be shooting dog, as soon as he has left off killing the sheep. He's a real savage and worries cats beautiful. Before father comes down we mean to bait our bull with him. There's plenty of new rivers about, and we're going a fishing as soon as we've mended our top joint. We've a pony, too, to ride upon, when we can catch him; but he's loose in the paddock, he has neither mane nor tail to signify, to hold of. Isn't it fine, Bob? You must come. If your mother won't give you leave to allow you—run away. Remember you turn up Goswell street, to go to Lincolnshire, and ask for Widdell Hall. There's a pond full of frogs but we won't pelt them till you come; but let it be before Sunday, as there's our own orchard to rob, the fruits to be gathered on Monday. If you like sucking raw eggs, we know where the hens lay and mother don't, and I'm bound there's lots of birds' nests. Du come, Bob, and I'll show you the swags' nests, and every thing that can make you comfortable, and I dare say you could borrow your father's volunteer musket of him without him knowing it; but sure as you hit to bring the rained, as we have mislaid ours by firing it off."

Here is something for the children. Will they all read it? We cannot tell them, who respect it but it is good, and goodness deserves respect.

ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR MOTHER?—Who guarded you in health, and comforted you when ill? Who lured you to your little bed when you were fretful, and put the cooling draught to your lips? Who taught you to pray and gently helped you to learn to read? Who has borne with all your faults and been kind and patient in your childish ways? Who loves you still and who contrives and works and prays for you every day you live now let me ask, "are you kind to your mother?"

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S WEDDING CAKE.—The bride cake for the imperial marriage was made in London. The cake weighs 320 lbs., exclusive of the decorations. The design consists of a group of eight splendid cornucopie pouring out beautiful flowers, emblematic of Peace and Plenty, and surrounded by a vase of alabaster exquisitely carved, with the eagles of France for supporters. The bouquet for the centre of the vase contains the fleur-de-lis entwined with the Spanish jessamine and Irish shamrock, overshadowed by the eagle's feather.—The whole of the flowers are of English manufacture. The entire cake, including the ornaments, was designed and completed within three days. The following are the ingredients of the cake:

Dorset butter, 24 lbs; loaf sugar 84 lbs; currents, 30 lbs; raisins, 30 lbs; flour, 28 lbs; Jordan almonds, 42 lbs; eggs, 332; lemons, 40; orange, lemon, and citron rings, 24 lbs; three bottles Eau-de-vie; two bottles creme-de-Noyau.

James Knight, who will be 112 years of age in April, is now living in Ontario co. N. Y., with his son, who is 72 years old.

The imports of foreign merchandise at N. York, for January, 1853, show an increase of \$2,400,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

THE JOURNAL:

PREMONT, OHIO.
I. W. BOOTH, Editor.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1853.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE,
of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
of Richmond.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACHMAN,
of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORLES,
of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
of Cayuga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDELL,
of Caledonia.

The Inaugural.

We have read it.

Freemont & Danville Rail Road.

On last Saturday evening we attended, at the Court House, a very large and spirited railroad meeting, with which we were very highly pleased. The President, Mr. R. P. Buckland, made an excellent speech, in which he showed conclusively, we think, that the interests of Sandusky City and Fremont are, and should be, united in building a road west. Mr. F. S. White spoke of the advantages of two railroads crossing each other at this place. Judge Otis said the road must be one of the best in the State, because the route is a natural one. The President then remarked that fifty thousand dollars must be raised immediately, and that he felt sure the citizens could and would do it.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

We learn that the fifty thousand dollars has since been subscribed.

We return ten thousand and one thanks to the Band, for the beautiful music with which they entertained and charmed us a few evenings since. We thought the music very good indeed. We hope they will not forget to come again.

We will speak at some length of the Ordinance against selling liquor in the village of Fremont, next week.

Our editorial matter has been crowded out this week to give place to the Laws of Ohio, Pierce's Inaugural, and Town Ordinances.

CONCERT.

The celebrated Piano-Forte Artist, Mr. Klingemann, assisted by the VIOLIN, FLUTE and BASS VIOL, as accompaniments, will give an entertainment to the citizens of this place, at the Buckeye Hall, on Thursday eve, March 24th. We would say to those who wish to hear something decidedly rich in the musical sense, that they should not fail to turn out and hear the great German performer, Mr. Klingemann. We would not miss hearing him for several "quarters." See advertisement.

The Cabinet.

The following persons compose Gen. Pierce's Cabinet:
Secretary of State.—WM. L. MARCY, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury.—JAMES GUTHRIE, of Ky.
Secretary of War.—JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Miss.
Secretary of the Navy.—J. C. DODD, of N. Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior.—R. M. CLELLAND, of Mich.
Postmaster General.—JAMES CAMPBELL, of Penn.
Attorney General.—CALEB CUSHING, of Mass.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Lynchburg (Va.) Express that a few days ago a party of hunters, engaged in digging after a fox, which had burrowed in a cliff on Pine Creek, discovered a vein of quartz mingled with a yellow mineral. A specimen of the mineral was sent to Mr. Scott, a silversmith, in Jacksonville, who, after assaying it, pronounced it gold. The vein is eight feet high, eleven inches thick, and of unknown length. A solid foot of quartz will yield, upon an average, sixteen dollars. The fortunate owner of the cliff is Mr. J. Epperly. Wheeling Intelligencer.

The Virginia house of delegates has adopted, as a substitute for the bill for the removal of free negroes from the state, a resolution appropriating \$30,000 annually for colonization purposes.

LYNCH LAW.—Five negroes were recently hanged in Georgia, on suspicion of having murdered a young man named Houston. No trial was had, no defence was heard; the unfortunate men were executed without ceremony and without pity. None of the parties engaged in the outrage have been apprehended. Such is slavery.

Death of Judge Peter Hitchcock.

We regret to learn that the venerable and excellent Judge Hitchcock is dead. We apprehended him from the tenor of the last report from him. He has gone down to the grave, like a shock of corn fully ripe. He has made his mark indelibly upon the history of this State. He was eminently honest, capable, faithful. Blessed be his memory. We shall give a more full notice of this eminent man hereafter.—O. S. Journal.

MONUMENT TO GEN. HARRISON.—A public meeting was held a few days since at Logansport Ind., with a view of petitioning the Legislature for aid in erecting in that town a monument to Gen. Harrison the first Governor of that State. A further meeting will soon be held to carry out the project. The Vincennes Gazette thinks that town is the only proper place for such a memorial of the departed General, both as the places of his residence and the scene of his numerous Councils with the Indians.—Cin. Gaz.

"If you wish to keep poor," says a Yankee editor, "buy two glasses of ale every day, at five cents each, amounting in one year to \$36.50; smoke three cigars, one after each meal, counting up in the course of the year to \$15.75; keep a big dog, which will consume in a year at least \$15 worth of provisions, and a cat \$5 more. Altogether, this amounts to the snug little sum of \$100.25, sufficient to buy six barrels of flour, one hundred bushels of corn, one barrel of sugar, one sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, besides a frock for the baby and half a dozen pair of shoes."

THE CLIMAX OF PERURY.—Mr. Watson, uncle to the late Marquis of Rockingham, a man of immense fortune, finding himself dying, desired a friend to open him a drawer, in which was an old shirt, that he might put it on.—Being asked why he wished to change his linen, he said "Because I am told that the shirt I die in must be the nurses' perquisite, and that is good enough for her!" This was as bad as the woman who, with her last breath blew out an inch of candle, because, "said she 'I can see to die in the dark.'"

LAND WARRANTS FOR THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Washington letters state that the proposition to give 160 acres of land to every officer and soldier who served either on land or water in the war of 1812, is gaining friends in both Houses of Congress. The friends of the measure argue that if even the recruits of Mexico who were in service but a week before the close of the Mexican war secured 160 acres, the volunteers of 1812, who served three months, are justly entitled to the same bounty.

One of the most popular routes on the opening of navigation, to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and central Indiana, will be by way of Sandusky and the Mad River Line of Road. The route to Cincinnati will be made in eight or ten hours, and the new steamers building for the route will be equal to any on the lakes in strength and speed. They are built with a perfect net work of iron throughout, and water tight compartments or bulkheads, the same as the ocean steamers, and for style and finish are not surpassed by any craft now afloat in America. The care bestowed by the owners and builders in combining great strength throughout these floating palaces is a sufficient guarantee to the traveling public of safety.—Buff. Com. Advt.

Ordinance against Liquor Selling.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder and Trustees of the village of Fremont, that after the first day of May A. D. 1853, no person or persons shall within the corporate limits of said village, sell, vend, give away, or in any manner dispose of any intoxicating liquors, either at wholesale or retail, except as hereinafter provided; and that every person who shall violate this section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars for every act of violation, to be recovered before the Mayor of said village, or any other officer, having jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 2. That the corporate authorities of said village shall license one person, to sell intoxicating liquor within said village, for mechanical, medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes, and for no other; and if the person so licensed shall sell, or in any manner dispose of, any intoxicating liquor for any other purpose, knowingly, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for every such offense, to be recovered in the manner stated in the first section.

Sec. 3. The person who may be licensed in the manner, and for the purposes aforesaid, shall not dispose of any impure or unsaleable liquor, and the penalty of five dollars for every act of disposing of impure, or unsaleable liquor, to be collected in the manner above stated; and if any person shall fail to pay any penalty assessed against him, or her; under this ordinance, they may be imprisoned in the jail of Sandusky County, until such penalty is paid, or they are otherwise legally discharged.

Sec. 4. That all penalties collected under this ordinance, shall be paid over to the treasurer of said village, and his receipt therefor filed with the recorder; that all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed. This ordinance to take effect on the first day of May A. D. 1853.

B. J. BARTLETT, Mayor.
T. P. FINNECK, Recorder.
March 3d, 1853.

An ordinance against dogs.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder and Trustees of the incorporated village of Fremont. That if any person or persons, who now do, or who may hereafter, reside within the corporate limits of said village, and who now own, or harbor, or who may hereafter own or harbor, any dog or dogs, shall allow, permit or suffer the same to go, or be at large within the corporate limits of said village, after the first day of April, 1853, every such owner or harborer, shall forfeit and pay the penalty of one dollar per day, for each and every dog which he or they shall so allow, permit or suffer to run or be at large; and such dog or dogs shall, moreover, be liable to be killed and destroyed, when found running at large, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance; and as ordinances shall apply as well to females, as males; all fines and penalties incurred under this ordinance, may be sued for, and collected, before the Mayor of said village, or any court having jurisdiction, on the complaint of any person.

This ordinance to effect from the first day of April, 1853.

B. J. BARTLETT Mayor.
T. P. FINNECK Recorder,
March 3d, 1853.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD.—During the month of January, eight barrels employed in the mine in Abbeville and Edgefield districts, during twenty one thousand worth of gold, and during twenty and a half days in December they secured \$20,500 worth. The aggregate yield of gold, since the commencement of work in the mine, about six months ago, has been upwards of \$200,000.

LARGE CONTRACT FOR RAILROAD IRON.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company have just contracted for 12,000 tons of railroad iron for their road, at \$80 per ton. The iron is to be manufactured at some point on the line of the road, of Allegheny metal, and the contractors have given ample security. They will erect entirely new works for the purpose, and will put up a splendid mill as soon as possible.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Miss Fanny Fern, in the Olive Branch says the only way for the female community to obtain their rights is to pursue the "Crish Heap" policy look humble, and be almighty cunning. Bait 'em with submission, and then throw the noose over the will. Appear not to have any choice, and as true as gospel you'll get it. Ask their advice, and they'll be sure and follow yours. Look one way and pull another. Make your reins of silk, keep them out of sight and drive where you like.

A young girl recently died of consumption at Morris, N. Y., and the family, under the belief that it would prevent other members of it from dying from the same disease as several had previously died, had the heart and liver taken from the body and burned.

If the Devil were to lose his hair where would he get a new one? In a low public house, where they retail bad spirits.

"OAKS TREES"—The man that travels thousand miles in a thousand hours may be tolerable quick footed, but he is nothing to the woman who keeps up with the fashions.

The clerk of the House has been expelled for his assault upon Mr. Barnum, one of the members from Cayuga, a few days ago.

The bride cake at the marriage of Napoleon III, and Madame de Montijo was made in London by Messrs. Parrells. It weighed 320 pounds without its ornaments.

AN ANCIENT RINK.—The picturesque ruins of Charlevoix's castle Hoinberg near Air la Chapelle, fell to the ground lately after an existence of a thousand years.

Rabbi Joshua once met a boy who carried something in a covered vessel. "My boy," said the Rabbi, "what have you in your vessel?" "If it was intended for you to know," replied the boy, "it would not be covered."

What can be got for Five Dollars.

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars, enclosing that amount to Dyer & Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON,
Publisher of the Knickerbocker.

MORTIMER & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Home Journal.

DYER & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Musical World and Times.

257 Broadway New York.

Grand Library and Artists Combination.

Arrangements have been made to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, the Home Journal, and the New York Musical World and Times, to new subscribers for five dollars a year! This is cheap literature with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is \$3 per annum; the Home Journal, \$2; and the Musical World and Times, \$3; making \$3 a year at the usual rates. That three such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, is a fact truly worthy the Caloric age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited by Lewis Gaylord Clarke, it is unnecessary to speak. For twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous, and spicy "monthly" in the world; and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by Geo. P. Morris, and N. P. Dillis, is well known as the best family newspaper in America; and the Musical World and Times, edited by Richard Storey Willis, with Lowell Mason, Geo. H. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, Wm. P. Broadway, Geo. F. Root, and other musical writers contributing; and which gives, among other things over \$25 worth of music and a full course of instruction in harmony annually is the very best musical journal ever published. These three publications will post a knowledge in regard to nearly everything worth knowing; Art, science, literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Inventions, discoveries, Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiment; the Newest Fashions and other attractions for Ladies; Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church, and the Freeland; Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works, Performers and Performances; in short the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science; including what ever can be given in periodicals to promote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction